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*Great Jurists of the World.* Edited by SIR JOHN MACDONNELL, Fellow of the British Academy, and EDWARD MANSON, Secretary of the Society of Comparative Legislation, with an Introduction by VAN VECHTEN VEEDER, Judge of the United States District Court, New York. The Continental Legal History Series, Published under the Auspices of the Association of American Law Schools, Volume Two. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1914. Pp. xxxii, 607.)

This book supplies a real need. In no other single volume can one find collected such a group of essays upon the great jurists of the world. The difficulties of such a collection are obvious, as in the present instance where the selections are by various authors. There are divergent points of view, a lack of balance and perspective, and great unevenness of execution. One is apt, also, to be disappointed at what are doubtless necessary omissions due to limitations of space and lack of material. The volume contains twenty-six essays upon the masters of jurisprudence from Gaius to Ihering, falling into four periods, the first representing the development of Roman law, the second, that of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, the third, that of the era of the Law of Nature, and the fourth, that of legislation and law reform. The classical period is represented by Gaius, Papinian, and Ulpian, Italy by Bartolus, Alciati, Gentili, Vico, and Beccaria, France by Cujas, Colbert, Montesquieu, and Pothier, Germany by Leibnitz, Pufendorf, Mittermaier, Savigny, and Ihering, Switzerland by Vattel, the Netherlands by Grotius and Bynkershoek, and England by Bacon, Hobbes, Selden, Zouche, Stowell, and Bentham. No one will quarrel with the inclusions, but it is a pity that limitations of space should have allowed Cujas and not Bodin or Hotman, Colbert and not D'Aguesseau or Domat, Bacon and not Coke, Pothier and not Burlamaqui, and, most singular of all, Bentham and not Austin.

With but two exceptions all the contributors are English; that upon Mittenmaier is by Goldschmidt and the single American essayist is Mr. Zane, who gives a sprightly but decidedly unsympathetic account of Bentham. Indeed, Mr. Zane denies that Bentham was a jurist at all, and dismisses the *Fragment upon Government* as "of no real importance." American readers may regret that no American jurist is included. Surely Marshall, and perhaps Kent, Story, and Edward Livingston are worthy of such distinguished company. As scholarly contributions, the essays by Mr. Coleman Phillipson, which have ap-

peared in the *Journal of Comparative Legislation*, are by far the best in the book. These clear and critical analyses of the writings of Zouche, Pufendorf, Bynkershoek, and Vattel are extremely valuable. Indeed, the volume was well worth while if it had done no more than collect these essays of Mr. Phillipson. They are in striking contrast with the rather feeble effort of Mr. Bridgwater upon Beccaria. As a literary essay Sir Courtenay Ilbert's Romanes lecture upon Montesquieu adds interest to the volume if it does not vindicate Montesquieu's right to be called a jurist.

Editorial responsibilities seem to have rested easily in the preparation of the volume. The places where the various essays first appeared should have been noted, and some uniform bibliographical apparatus would have added considerable value to the book. A little more care might have been taken with the proof-reading, especially with dates, and the name of the teacher of Bartolus was Buttrigarius and not Buttigarius (p. 49).

JESSE S. REEVES.

*Progressivism and After.* By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.  
(New York: Macmillan, 1914. Pp. 406).

Mr. Walling has rapidly come to the front as the most original of American Socialist writers. His latest book is an attempt to get at the economic bottom of the new politics, to discern the driving forces behind government regulation and social legislation, now so popular in our country. The author brings to his task a fund of knowledge gathered from many sources which he interprets with great keenness and insight. It is well to remember, however, that Mr. Walling is tethered to an idea—Socialism, and although he roams freely within a certain radius, he never gets beyond it.

The main thesis of the book is that society is divided not into three but into four layers: large capitalists, small capitalists, skilled workers, and common laborers; that at present the small capitalists and skilled workers are combining to fight large capital or the trusts on one hand and unorganized common labor on the other. In politics this struggle finds expression in the radical Democracy of Mr. Wilson, in the Progressive party of Mr. Roosevelt and in the Socialist party. Mr. Walling contends, and with some show of reason, that the Socialist party is not the champion of the proletariat but of the fairly well-to-do workingmen who are organized in trade unions; it is the latter whom Socialists are